
LONGACRE'S LEDGER

Vol. 3, No. 2

Spring, 1993

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Official Publication of the
FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY
The "Fly-In Club"

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT
COLLECTORS SOCIETY
"The Fly-In Club"
P.O. Box 915
Palo Alto, CA 94302

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

FLYING EAGLE AND INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY

The purpose of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society is to promote the study and collection of Longacre's design of small cents.

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Secretary.....Xan Chamberlain
Treasurer.....Charles Jones
Publisher/Editor.....Larry R. Steve

Regional Representatives

Florida Northeast Northwest
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ON THE COVER -

1858/7 Flying Eagle Cent

A very popular and rare variety. Specimens that are an early die state clearly show the underlying 7. A couple of rather interesting articles about this variety and a closeup photo of the date are found elsewhere in this issue.

(courtesy Larry Steve, photo by Tom Mulvaney)

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER -



A couple of weeks ago I was talking to a pretty girl who happened to be single and unattached. Being a single, unattached male, I naturally wanted to impress her. I mentioned that I was an author. Her eyes lit up and she asked, "What did you write a book on?" I replied, "Indian Cents", dropping the Flying Eagle part of the name so I wouldn't confuse the subject. Her face turned to a puzzled look as she asked me why anyone would write a book on the way Indians smell!

We all know that Indians certainly don't stink! Anyway, it's time once again to get ready for the big ANA show in Baltimore, MD. We will again be having our annual meeting at the show which runs from July 28 to August 1. The Fly-In meeting will probably be held on Saturday, July 31 at 1:00. The topic of discussion is still being decided, although it will probably be on grading again. If any member would like to make a presentation please call me.

The bi-annual elections will be held at the show also. You can send in your name and a short biography to our Editor, Larry Steve. Nominees will be voted on in the next issue of "Longacre's Ledger" and will be announced at the ANA show. Current officers must also submit nominations if they wish to hold their positions, or change to a new one. The Editors position is not an elected position, so forget it. The positions open for nominations are President, Secretary, Treasurer, Northeast Rep., Northwest Rep., Florida Rep., Alaska Rep., _____ (your area) Rep.

The club is having printed nice tri-fold fliers to distribute at shows and coin shops. Anyone wishing to distribute some should write a note to Larry. The Area Representatives will get some automatically, since distributing fliers is their main job.

The grading plate project is coming along nicely, and should be ready for final review at the ANA show. After the bronze cents are finished, we will work on the Flying Eagle and Copper-Nickel Indians. But that's future business.

For now lets get those nominations in, and tell your friends about The Fly-In Club.

- Rick Snow, President

EDITOR'S COMMENT -

I am in contact with Rick, Chris, Doug and quite a few other members on a regular basis throughout the year. In addition, I read many of the other numismatic publications, as well as price lists, reports and ads scouring the pages for all that I can find on Flying Eagle and Indian cents. At shows I will always stop by to chat with the dealers behind the bourse tables - to find out what's new, and always to look for a new coin or two.

It's amazing to see and hear about the tremendous interest in this series. At a recent show here in Baltimore, I encountered three new prospective members, and Chris told me that he, too, had met a couple of new collectors wanting to join. As word gets around, and as each new member sees the hard work and dedication that all of us contribute, I believe that we will continue to grow. But, ...

We need to grow just a little bit more before we can become self-sustaining. In this issue, we have presented a two year composite "Treasury Report", and the report shows that we have a slight deficit - this needs corrected. All we need is just 100 additional members. Within a few short weeks, our brochures should be completed and we can begin a membership drive. We will need the help of each of you to succeed.

Looking forward to seeing everyone at the ANA this year.

- Larry R. Steve, Editor

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR -

I'm writing in response to the article "Two Rather Unique Coins - or - Who was W. W.?".

I wish that you would put the cost of unique coins like this in future articles. I've found myself purchasing coins like these, and I wonder what the market value of these coins are?

If Bill Fivaz doesn't mind, how much did he pay for the 1877 Love Token? Or, how much did his friend Ray Mercer pay for it?

How much did that dealer want for the 1856?

- Charles Jones
F-4

Excelsior Coin had the 1856 listed at \$1,975.00

-Editor

Dear Larry,

After knowing you for some time, I am shocked to read your article on page 30 of the Winter 1993 issue, "Two Rather Unique Coins - or - Who Was W. W.? Really now, isn't it obvious?

Sincerely,

W.W.

William Weikel, # F-131

Dear W. W.,

I knew, but I was just trying to protect the guilty party. My only question is - How could you?

Sincerely,
Larry, Editor

The October issue of Longacre's Ledger addresses the subject of grading of Indian Head Cents. The subject of coin grading always seems to open a Pandora's Box with a plethora of opinions and suggestions. Here are mine.

Where money is involved, the proper grading of coins is a very important issue to both the buyer and the seller. Because of the increased price differential or spread that has developed between grades of certain coins, proper grading has significant economic impact in addition to aesthetics. Indian Head Cents are no exception.

The grading of coins will always be subjective. Proper grading is somewhat an art as a result of experience and education. What is required then, are acceptable, well-defined grading guidelines or standards for both buyer and seller to adhere to. These guidelines/standards should be well defined in both words and photographs. The overall objective is consistency and less subjectivity.

I personally feel that today's grading standards are inadequate and need improvement thru clarification. As for the current publication of the Official ANA Grading Standards; bluntly put - I think it [STINKS]!

Although I have been a member of the ANA for a number of years and continue to actively support the ANA purpose and programs; I feel the ANA Grading Standards fall short of the mark in many area. They are:

1. Photography - very poor quality
- image size way too small
2. Errors - Far too many
3. Minimum Requirements - Does not depict the minimum requirements for VF-20 and EF-40. Skips from F-12 to VF-30 to EF-45.
4. Description - need clarification

As a result, I recommend to new collectors that they use the old ANA line drawing publication, Photograde, or A Guide to the Grading of United States Coins by Martin R. Brown and John W. Dunn.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (Cont.)-

My primary concern with the grading issues are for the circulated grades of F-12 thru AU-50. I have reviewed the proposed interpretations for these grades by Rick Snow in the October Ledger. They are a good beginning and I commend Rick for his efforts. I offer the following comments and suggestions for improvement.

The proposed interpretations deal only with the Obverse of the coin. Something need to be said for the Reverse as well.

F-12: LIBERTY shows clearly with no letters missing

QUESTION: Is a coin with all letters clearly visible and readable but 3 letters incomplete at their bottom (generally BER) a VG-10 or a F-12?

If by "clearly", one means full and complete allowing indistinctness for some letters; then the words "full and complete" should be included in the interpretation.

VF-20: Lower edge of ribbon above ear is clear and distinct

COMMENT: I believe "headband" should be used for consistency of terms as used with F-12 interpretation describing headband wear.

SUGGESTION: Where device/detail wear progression is a key grading point, then a photo highlight depicting only this design detail should be utilized as clarification.

Example: 1. Minimum requirements for LIBERTY for the grade F-12

2. Lower ribbon/curl separation for VF-30 and EF-40

A worthwhile project for the Fly-In Club would be to compile and publish a grading guide for Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents. As a beginning, I offer the following as the basis for a grading guide:

BOOKLET SIZE - Same as the Ledger

PAPER QUALITY - Commensurate with the desired quality of photographic reproduction, a glossy or semi-glossy paper is probably best

PHOTOGRAPHIC CLARITY - As good or better than that of the Ledger

IMAGE SIZE - 3x to 5x actual size, this is because a 3x or 5x glass is recommended for use in the grading of coins. I feel the photographic image should be the same size as when the coin is being viewed using the magnifying glass.

DESCRIPTIONS - Very clear and concise

- A photographic image should accompany each circulated grade presented.

- Additional photo should highlight device/detail wear progression as used to denote a specific grade

ADDITIONAL FEATURE - Present G thru all grades in photographs on a 2-pages side-by-side or fold-out which permits a quick visual comparison of the various grades. This technique was used by Kessler in The Fugio Cents with excellent results.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (Cont.)-

In considering a grading guide - it is important that we do not change the existing standards but clarify them for objectivity and consistency of proper grading.

I know this letter is lengthy but the topic and its importance is difficult to present in just a few words. I hope that what I have written can be put to good use by the Fly-In Club and can serve as a beginning to establish a better compendium of grading standards for all U.S. Coins.

- Jerry Wysong
F-373

TREASURY REPORT

January 1, 1991 - December 31, 1992
(Two Year Composite)

Income:

Membership dues	
- Charter Members (354) (through December 31, 1991)	\$5,310.00
- Renewals and New Members (439) (through December 31, 1992)	6,585.00
Cash Donations/Loans	100.00
Advertising Revenues	340.16
Ledger Sales, Video Rental & Additional Advertising Revenues	289.84

Expenses:

Journal Printing	\$9,598.65
Postage	2,194.26
Membership, Phone, Misc.	1,195.64
Misc. Printing	181.00
Envelopes, Paper, Etc...	169.01
Bank Service Charge	132.51
Loan Repayment	100.00
Typing for ads	90.00
Returned Check Fee	66.00
A.N.A. Membership	38.00
Cases for coin shows	30.00
Refreshments at Annual Mtg.	27.99
Check Printing Fee	<u>14.64</u>
Total Expenses	<u>13,867.70</u>
Net Income (Deficit)	\$(1,242.70)

IN THE NEWS -

- The Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) is now certifying the 1873 Closed 3. The number assigned is 2110.
- Rick Snow reports that there will be several new additions in the 1994 - 47th Edition of A Guide Book of United States Coins ("Redbook"). He further reports that the editors have opted not to report the 1865 Plain 5 and Fancy 5 varieties at this time. The forthcoming changes are reported below:

	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	PR-63
1860 Type 1	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	40.00	175.00	---
1860 Type 2	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	25.00	110.00	750.00
1886 Type 1	2.25	3.00	7.00	13.00	25.00	60.00	200.00
1886 Type 2	2.25	3.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	125.00	190.00
1894	2.00	3.50	6.00	10.00	16.00	35.00	175.00
1894/1894	10.00	15.00	25.00	75.00	150.00	250.00	---

- In the April 5th issue of "Coin World", it is reported that the 1869/9 will no longer be included in Trends. However, the 1886 Type 2 will now be included. Please see that issue for the reported Trends of Coin Values.

ANNOUNCEMENTS -

*** NOMINATIONS ***

- Our bi-annual elections will be held in the next issue of the Ledger. If you wish to submit your name in nomination for any of the Officers or Representatives positions, please submit your name and a short biography to the Editor at the address given below.

*** ANNUAL CLUB MEETING ***

- Our annual Club meeting at the ANA Convention is tentatively scheduled for Saturday, July 31st at 1:00 p.m. The meeting time will be confirmed in the next issue.
- Membership cards for 1993 should be found inside this issue.
- The deadline for articles, advertising and other items of interest for the Summer, 1993 issue of the Ledger is June 15, 1993.

IMPORTANT: Please note that all such items to be published, including classified ads, should be mailed directly to the Editor. If you mail them to Xan or Rick, they might not be forwarded in time for inclusion. The address is as follows:

Editor
Longacre's Ledger
P.O. Box 291
Jarrettsville, MD 21084

SOME THOUGHTS FROM ARLEY PHILIPS -

Editor's Comment: Arley Phillips, a collector/dealer from Pennsylvania has proposed to write a semi-regular feature for the Ledger, something on the lines of David Ganz' "Insider Report" in The Numismatist. He asks the members to "send your gems of knowledge, ideas, thoughts and slanderous accusations" to him. He also needs a suggestion for a title. Presented here, unedited, are some thoughts from Arley Philips. Please let me know if you like the idea for this type of feature.

..... The Civil War is considered the first war to practice "battlefield medicine". Morphine had been synthesized and was hailed as a miracle painkiller. It saw extensive use in field hospitals. Unfortunately, it was used so extensively that lots of soldiers became addicted. They were sent home, then, wonders of wonders, they underwent withdrawal. Nobody had seen this sort of behavior before and it acquired various names. The most common being soldier's disease. How does this relate to Indian cents?

Could the large number of varieties and errors be explained as the efforts of veterans undergoing "soldiers disease" as they worked in various positions in the Philadelphia Mint? What do you readers think?

..... I was talking to our Editor, Larry Steve, and he put forth another theory: direct sabotage of Mr. Longacre's efforts. It is known that Mr. Longacre was not a very popular Mint employee - thru no fault of his own. Please read Dr. Conger's article in Vol. 1, No. 4 of our Ledger.

..... Walter Breen, in his encyclopedia, gives a mintage figure of 1,002,000 business strikes for the 1873 Closed 3 Indian cent. Using my trusty "Redbook" I come up with the Closed 3 Indian as being 4th in the race for lowest mintage (not counting the 1856 as I consider it a Proof only issue - since I can't afford it).

..... Radio Shack makes a handy little gadget for us cherrypickers: It's called the Miconta 30x illuminated microscope. I have used mine for 3 or 4 years now to cherrypick. It fits in the pocket, uses two AA batteries and works like a charm. The only drawback is you give yourself away when you look at that crusty, overpriced 1873, 1886, 1887 or 1891 Indian you are willing to buy from that dealer to keep his kids in shoes. Best part is it's under \$10, usually \$7 when on sale.

..... Who has an idea how many 1886 Type 2 Indians there are?

..... Does anyone want to let the chips fall and name names about mail-order dealers who overgrade or overprice? Thinking positively, do we want to name those who grade well and price right? Would we want to become a name naming club/society? Probably get our butts sued off if we used names. Grading is subjective anyway. One mans VG is another mans XF.

- Arley Philips, # F-85
P.O. Box 12
Mt. Holly Springs, PA 17065

1857 HUB OF 1858/7

by Rick Snow

At the Denver Extravaganza last October, an old friend and Fly-In member, Sandy Craft, showed me a pair of coins that were very interesting. One was the popular overdate, 1858/7 Flying Eagle Cent in a very early die state. The other was an 1857 Flying Eagle Cent with a broken wing tip exactly the same as the 1858/7! Was this coin struck by the original die that was later repunched with the 1858 digit? Upon closer examination every aspect of the coin - the broken wing, the legend, and the rest of the eagle all showed the exact same die anomalies. It seemed, by examination alone, that this was in fact the "progenitor die" for the 1858/7. I subsequently bought the pair to study in my leisure.



When trying to match coins struck from the same dies, it is important to look for minute die markers that are on both coins. This can be very difficult because of transient die problems like clash marks, die polish lines, and strike problems that can change throughout the life of a die. The trick is to find a die anomaly that would exist on both coins struck from the die. Usually date positions and die lines in the protected area of the denticles are the best place to look for die markers.

The similarities between dies that struck both of these coins is numerous. Most noticeable is the broken wing which is identical on both coins. Other similarities exist on all letters in the legend. The E's on these dies were particularly unique. All these things led me to believe that this was actually the "progenitor die" - I started writing my article.

1857 Broken Wing Tip



1858/7 Broken Wing Tip



But wait! Wouldn't it be neat to show the photographs of the coins together as an overlay? I sent the two coins to Chris Pilliod with specific instructions to use the same camera angle, magnification

and lighting to achieve the proper dimensions. When I got the photos back, I made a transparency of the 1857 and laid it over the 1858/7. They did not line up! Line up the Eagles, and the dates were off. Line up the dates to the correct position and the Eagles were off. This threw my initial conclusion right out the window. Since the date positions did not line up, then the two coins could not, for all practical purposes, be from the same die.



The only conclusion that could now be drawn from this development was that the broken wing on the 1858/7 was not caused by an overpolished die, but from an overpolished master die! The master die that was used to make a few 1857 dies was also used to make the die that eventually became overdated and put into production with the 8/7 clearly showing.

I will quickly explain the die making process. The master die is nothing more than a die (without the date) that is put aside to create working hubs. The working

hub is similar to a die except that the design is exactly as the finished coin will appear, but without the date. The design and legend are raised above the field. The hub is hardened and impressed into many working dies. These working dies have a sunken design and legend. The date was then punched into the individual dies by hand. The dies are then put into the press and impart the relief image that we see on the coin. Any anomaly on the master die will be on every working die made from it.

All the markers that I saw on both the 1857 and the 1858/7 were on the master die and the working hub. Since the date positions are different on these coins, there is no way they could be the same die. This does not, however, remove the possibility of another coin turning up that is the "progenitor die", but the one I saw was not.

There are many hub varieties existing for the Flying Eagle series. The "Obverse of '56", S-1 & S-2 is one hub variety. The 1858 LL & SL varieties are another. In addition, there are many minor hub varieties in existence. This extraordinary amount of slight design changes seem to indicate that the master dies were not adequately controlled from being used instead of the working dies. There is the possibility that the master die with the broken wing tip used in 1857 was subsequently punched with a digit punch of that year, and then corrected with the 1858 date, thus the master die became a working die.

To avoid additional confusion, I should mention that the broken wing tip on the early die state 1858/7 is not from polishing on the die. Later in the die life, however, the die was polished down, creating the late die state 1858/7 which has a widely separated wing tip and no evidence of the 7.

The main point that comes from this discovery, is that the broken wing tip is not a 100% accurate way to attribute the 1858/7. The die dot (from an errant 1) between the date and the Eagle is the best attribution point to use.

MY 4TH LOVE

by Warren (Bud) Kolanda

As a young boy, in the Southern Tier of Upstate New York, in the 30's, I was fascinated by strange United States Coins. 2 Cent Pieces, 3 Cent Pieces, Half Dimes, V Nickels and the list goes on 'till it comes to the Indian Penny. THE PENNY OF WONDER. These wonders were still in circulation and upon getting one at The Corner Store, I would squirrel it away. Then when something I could not live without, such as a 5 Cent Rocketball (Baseball) was needed to play ball in the spring, out they came for the purchase of a boyhood need. Do you have memories such as this?

My mother's parents were Pennsylvania farmers. For a week in the summer we went down to the farm, to help with the haying. Grandpa Cleveland saved only one series of coin; Buffalo Nickels. Not for the beauty of the coin, but, he had a real life purpose, to save enough to buy his car license. In the evening, at the kitchen table, with the kerosene lamp lit, I could dump them out of his wooden cigar boxes to examine these rare, beautiful pieces. Then Grandma would bring out her self-lined, hand tatted change purse, with those other strange coins. Oh! The Wonders of Childhood! But back to the penny. Always something lurking there from the past, through School, Army, Marriage, and My Four Loves. #1. My Wife, #2. My Children, #3. My Grandchildren, and #4. Indian Cents.

In our marriage, our two oldest sons became Boy Scouts, one an Eagle and the other a Life. On their way, they had to acquire many Merit Badges. Since I was a Committee Man and a Counselor, and one of these badges was Coin Collecting, I helped all the boys to earn this badge, as well as many others. This was another rekindling.

Twenty years later, in Florida, that bug appeared again and the searching began for the Indian Cents. Our daughter, a Chemist, purchased a Stereo Microscope and gave it to me for Christmas. Oh Boy! Now I start looking at all my coins, and it is varieties, under the microscope, and the excitement is fantastic.

In 1989, at the FUN Show, I asked Walter Breen to look at my UNC Triple-Punched Date 1864L, and his comment was, "One of the earliest Die States I've seen." The same comment for an UNC 1867/67, UNC 18/1866/1866/6 and then an UNC 1888 last (8). Holding this last coin his comment was, "I've not seen this." He took out his falling apart book and in the margin drew a picture remarking, "This will be in my update." I only hope that the update is completed by someone, for "WHAT A LOSS TO NUMISMATICS IF IT IS NOT."

As time went by, I became aware of The Fly-IN Club and joined. I thought I would be an early member. How wrong I was. I am #228.

In the series of events I met Chris Pilliod at the 1991 FUN Show when he sat at my Bourse Table to examine my stock. We talked and he mentioned, "You should write a story for the Ledger." This has been a long time come out on paper.

At the 1992 Orlando FUN Show I met Rick Snow, at the Fly-In meeting, and at the 1992 Orlando ANA Show I was able to borrow Rick's looseleaf "Mock Up" for his book, overnight.

At the Atlantic GNA Show in 1992, J. T. Stanton and Bill Fivaz borrowed coins from me to photograph. For Cherrypicker's Guide #3, I assume.

In a previous paragraph, I used the word Bourse and yes; I am a Dealer. I have not put anything away, for the real enjoyment to me is in the Hunt and Find. While a coin is in my possession, and if then sold, I am able to have the enjoyment of it forever. At the present time I have well over 150 Repunched Dates, Double Dies, etc. I have owned three 73 Db1. Liberty's (only one at present). My last three finds, all UNC, are 1868/1868W, (all numbers with strong repunching + Db1. Liberty strong N), 1889/9N (strong repunching as the S3 69) and 1898/98N, (strong repunching as the S1 67), all of which I showed Chris and Rick. For me, the thrill is still there. Some boyhood dreams never stop to exist.

KEEP HUNTING - The unfound are out there.

Sources: WALTER BREEN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA
RICK SHOW'S FLYING EAGLE & INDIAN CENTS
J.T. STANTON & BILL FIVAZ - CHERRYPICKER'S
GUIDE

Bud is a collector and a dealer, specializing in Choice Variety Flying Eagle and Indian Cents, and other U.S. Coins. He is a retired Operating Engineer now living in Naples, Florida.

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THE MINT RECEIVES FEEDBACK
ON ITS COIN DESIGNS IN 1895

by Henry T. Bettger

Two letters regarding the designs of our national coins are in the files of the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C. for the calendar year, 1895. One letter questioned the veracity of the statement that Miss Williams actually posed for the artist in the modelling stage for the design of the Standard Silver Dollar for George T. Morgan, Assistant Engraver. And oh, what a response to such a proposition! But here, we must confine ourselves to a discussion of the cent.

A very positive letter to the Mint regarding the design of the cent was dated May 27, 1895. The writer had a very favorable impression of both the obverse and reverse designs. It was dubbed by the writer of the letter, "the prettiest coin we have" or the most appealing of the entire series of U.S. coin designs. The writer also noted the wreath and denomination "is all that can be desired." The Liberty portrait on the silver dollar was described as "sensual and mannish." Of the gold coin designs, the three-dollar design, called the "Indian Princess" was considered by the writer to be the finest, but "the Indian of the penny would make them very beautiful." What a superlative compliment for the Indian Head Cent design than to request it be placed on our gold coin designs in lieu of the stagnant but quite dignified portrait of Liberty then in use. The letter is of course the feelings of a single individual who seemed to have a special love for such a design as we note from his quotation of the writings of Francis Parkman.

March 27th, 1895,
27 May/95,

Mr. R. E. Keaton,
Director of the Mint,
My Dear Sir:-

I don't know if my
idea is worthy of consideration, but I write it down for
what it is worth. Which our present cent is the prettiest
coin we have. The Indian head is beautiful, & the reverse
impression, with wreath & denomination, is all that can
be desired. The Indian head itself is a better ideal of liberty
than the sensual & mannish face on the Standard dollar & the
smaller silver coins. In my judgment there is too much
in silver coins. The same is true of our gold coins. The three
dollar piece is the finest, but the Indian of the penny on our
gold coins would make them very beautiful. The char-
acteristic thing about the American Indian, Parkman
says, was their "wild love of freedom & simplicity of all
things." If my notion is foolish, then throw this letter
in the waste basket.

Yours -
Alfred Blair

Collector Selling Off Large Part of ERROR Indian Holdings

Hi, my name is Xan Chamberlain. I collect Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cent errors. I'm not a coin dealer. I've been collecting errors for over 20 years. I'm a Life Member of CONECA, the ANA, and member #5 of the Fly-In club.

It's time for me to release back to the collector plains many of the error Indians I've captured over the years. I'm buying this ad space in the Ledger to list some of the coins and to support our club through advertising revenue. If the ad is successful, I'll buy another in the next issue!!

Please add \$5.00 postage as I'll ship all orders Registered Mail. If your order is over \$300.00, the postage is on me!

Money Orders get 24-hour response. Personnel checks must clear the bank. If you use a money order, give yourself a \$2.00 discount.

Send orders to Xan Chamberlain, P.O. Box 915, Palo Alto, CA 94302

Here's what I have:

Flying Eagles

1857	Split planchet before strike: K-9 to K-12. <i>Nice!</i>	EF	\$55.00
1857	Obverse die clashed with obverse die of Seated Liberty Half Dollar. Scarce. Rick Snow: S-9. <i>Neat Coin!</i>	VF	\$90.00
1858LL	Obverse retained CUD at K-6 (through date). <i>Very Pretty!!</i>	VG	\$52.00
1858LL	Filled die obv. & rev. + super machine doubling on obverse.	VF	\$29.00

Copper Nickel Indians

N.D.	CN 50% Off-center at K-6. Obverse scratches in unstruck area. <i>Very Nice Piece! 50% O/Cs are always rare.</i>	VF	\$145.00
1859	40 Degrees rotated reverse. <i>Tough date for errors</i>	VF	\$67.00
1860	Centered broad strike. Excellent CN example.	F	\$110.00
1861	Huge obverse lamination: K-3 to K-6 (split after strike).	F	\$37.00
1862	10% Off-center at K-12. <i>Tough Date. Rare!!</i>	VF	\$175.00
1862	Retained CUD on reverse: K-1 to K-2 (IC-1862-9R-RET).	VF	\$33.00
1862	Mis-aligned obverse die. Looks 10% o/c. Full partial collar.	VF	\$45.00
1863	10% Off-center at K-12. <i>Rare!!</i>	VF	\$160.00
1863	Off-center broad struck toward K-2. <i>Super Eye Appeal!</i>	VF	\$120.00
1863	Reverse CUD at K-9 (IC-1863-9R).	F	\$37.00
1863	30 Degrees Rotated reverse.	VG	\$9.00
1864	Reverse CUD: K-9 to K-10 (IC-1864-UNL).	VG	\$45.00

Bronze Cents

N.D.	Double struck. 2nd strike 50% off-center at K-6. <i>A dark beauty!!</i>	VG	\$175.00
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Bronze Cents

N.D.	40% Off-center at K-4. <i>Very nice this far off!</i>	F	\$80.00
1864	15% Off-center at K-3. <i>Very Pretty Error!</i>	VF	\$125.00
1864	Obverse split die: K-2 to K-8. <i>Neat!</i>	VF	\$89.00
1864	170 Degree rotated reverse die. <i>Nice!!</i>	VG	\$63.00
1864-L	25% Off-center at K-5. <i>Very Rare Date!</i>	VG	\$275.00
1864-L	10% Off-center at K-6. (Dark Planchet). Recut date. <i>Very Rare Date!</i>	VF	\$175.00
1865	15% Off-center at K-12. <i>Nice!</i>	VF	\$110.00
1865	10% Off-center at K-12.	VG	\$90.00
1865	Struck-through on reverse. <i>Nice Example!!</i>	VF	\$43.00
1870	200 Degree rotated reverse die. <i>Super rare date for errors.</i>		
	Rick Snow S7 - "Pick Axe".	VF	\$137.00
1886	20% Off-center at K-10. <i>Nice Example. Tough Date!!</i>	F	\$95.00
1887	Reverse retained CUD at K-9 (IC-1887-UNL-RET).	VG	\$32.00
1889	5% Curved clip at K-7. <i>Eye Appeal!</i>	VF	\$12.00
1890	Double struck. 2nd strike 85% off-center at K-9. All die struck. <i>Very Pretty Coin!!</i>	VF	\$250.00
1890	20% Off-center at K-8.	VF	\$95.00
1891	Double struck in collar. (10% rotation). <i>Great example!!</i>	F	\$225.00
1893	10% Off-center at K-6.	EF	\$95.00
1895	Double struck. 1st strike 5% off-center at K-12. 2nd strike 95% off-center at K-2. All die struck. <i>Pretty!</i>	VF	\$250.00
1895	10% Off-center at K-7.	EF	\$95.00
1895	Split planchet after strike on obverse: K-9 to K-12.	VG	\$40.00
1897	10% Off-center at K-2.	EF	\$95.00
1898	Double struck. 2nd strike 60% off-center at K-12. Two full dates. All die struck. <i>Excellent Coin!!</i>	VF	\$275.00
1899	Double struck. 2nd strike 10% off-center at K-12. All die struck. Two dates. <i>Nice!!</i>	VF	\$245.00
1899	15% Off-center at K-1.	VF	\$95.00
1900	10% Off-center at K-10.	EF	\$95.00
1901	20% Off-center at K-12. <i>Sharp Strike!</i>	EF	\$95.00
1901	Tapered thin planchet: K-6 to K-9.	F	\$24.00
1902	15% Off-center at K-3. <i>Pretty Coin!</i>	AU	\$115.00
1903	10% Straight clip at K-7. <i>Great Example!!</i>	VF	\$12.00
1904	10% Off-center at K-7.	VF	\$95.00
1904	Hugh lamination on obverse: K-9 to K-12.	F	\$26.00
1905	10% Off-center at K-6.	AU	\$95.00
1905	3% Curved clip at K-9.	VG	\$6.00
1905	Retained CUD on reverse: K-4 to K-5 (IC-05-1R-RET). <i>Nice!</i>	F	\$27.00
1906	5% Straight clip at K-12. <i>Eye Appeal!!</i>	VF	\$27.00
1907	15% Off-center at K-5. <i>A Beauty!!</i>	UNC	\$115.00
1907	Rotated reverse - 200 degrees.	F	\$16.00
1908	20% Off-center at K-11. <i>Pretty Coin!</i>	F	\$95.00
1909	5% Off-center at K-9. <i>Tough Date!!</i>	VG	\$75.00

That's all the room I have for this Ledger. Again, if the response is good, I'll put the remaining coins in the next issue!

Send orders to: Xan Chamberlain, P.O. Box 915, Palo Alto, CA 94302

DIE SCRATCHES ON 1875 INDIAN CENT

by Christopher F. Pilliod

Throughout its history, U.S. Mint workers have seemingly enjoyed a penchant for polishing, wiping and/or grinding the working dies. At times they got carried away and the fine die polish marks they made became much heavier die scratches. One of the better examples is an 1875 I recently found.



This coin shows heavy die scratches running north/south across the ear and lower headdress area. To be sure these are die scratches, the collector is advised to check two keys:

1. Die scratches come up out of the coin like little hills, whereas a scratched coin will have gouges into the coin like valleys.
2. Die scratches tend to be located in the recesses of the coin which are the highest points of the die. Note this coin shows no scratches on top of the ear, only below it.

LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING

by Joe Haney

How many of you remember the old song, 'LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING'? If the words are applied to coin collecting, almost anything could come smiling at you. Too many hobbyists of today see only the whole cloud in the pursuit of new material. If you don't learn to look past, through, and into the clouds, your coin collecting days will probably not get much brighter. All of this can change if you just take the time to look deeper into the coins that are offered for sale and even going back over the many coins already in your collections.

This looking past, through, or into was brought to my attention some time ago and heightened just recently with the seven coins shown here. Each, as you can see is a 1908 Indian cent. Three of them show a partial repunching of the date, but I wonder if you have yet seen what makes all seven stand out a little more to the variety collector. (I have since marked the photos to help you). Make believe the denticles are clouds and see the silver lining amongst them. Look under the '8' in each picture and find another partial '8' punched completely within the denticles.





This far out punching is a rather rare occurrence, so much so as to make one wonder, why so many dies for this particular year were affected? Was the die sinker, whose responsibility it was to punch the date on to newly finished dies, new on the job? Was he nervous? Was he extremely careless? Were they a series of accidental blunders? How about if he was just testing the hardness of the die and punched in a partial date where he thought it would go undetected? I like to be a little more melodramatic and think he was doing nothing more than signing the dies. Sort of like a hallmark (his). I realize we will never know for sure, but isn't it nice to let our minds wander a bit from time to time.

We see this type of blunder ??? throughout our early coinage but not so much in the Indian cent series. One other date that comes to mind is the 1894 pictured here. It is similar but not quite the same, as you can see. The partial date (tops of the 9 and 4) can be seen just above the denticles. Still a very interesting piece.



A few coins with part of the date punched completely off the rim are also quite interesting, but so far I have not yet been able to capture any of them on film. (Ahem! Sorry about the pun, folks. I just couldn't resist it.) One other thing to consider, should we call these RPD's (repunched dates) or 1908 plus 8 and 1894 plus 94? We as a club should try to name these completely separated punches. Surely they are more than just RPD's. Might not double punched be the answer? Any suggestions? ***PLEASE***

Since starting this article, I have gone back over hundreds and hundreds of Indian cents and have come up with four more coins of the same type. The two 1888s, the 1883, and the 1903 (all self explaining) pictured here, gives us all hopes that we might be able to undertake yet another variety group in the Indian series.





Are there more dates out there? You are going to have to answer that. If you respond as you have in the past, it possibly won't be long before we can identify enough new dates to warrant an entirely new category of variety coins. You can make it happen and have fun doing it. You MS-65 full red collectors should have a field day. Larry? Rick? Chris? Dick? Ken? Doug? etc, etc. I'm listening. I am not letting the rest of you off the hook. These coins can be found in relatively low grades (these pictures are a good example) and your new discoveries, even though they be well circulated are just as important as any uncirculated pieces that might turn up. You find them and tell the rest of us what to look for. This type of material can be just one more rung up the ladder to expand our sets to who knows where. GOOD HUNTING.

HOW MANY ARE THERE, ANYWAY?

by Douglas W. Hill

At the FUN show this past January, Bob Stimax showed me an 1864 bronze, no L, Indian cent grading MS-63 RB with strong and noticeable doubling on the obverse. Each letter of LIBERTY is doubled to the north with a particularly wide spread over the "B". In addition, the main feather stems are very thick and doubling can be seen over the eye, feather tips, and lower part of the ear. Mike Ellis found a second example, also at the FUN show, which grades MS 60-62 but the doubling over LIBERTY is on the mushy side. This is a new variety which is certainly worth looking for and I have included it in the doubled die table.

Bill Affanato told me that he and Bob Lutzel got together to grade Bob's collection of 1873 1-O-IIIs. For those of you who don't know, Bob has been able to collect 26 of these very desirable doubled dies. Currently he has 1 AU, 3 XF, 5 VF, 10 F, 6 VG, and 1 G. The examples below Fine are recognizable by the doubling around the eye and lips.

Larry Steve has discovered the first known doubled die reverse in the Flying Eagle series. Larry's coin is an 1858 small letter, which grades in the MS-63 to MS-65 range. The doubling, while not dramatic, shows clearly in the veins of very early die state examples. Larry says that there is a die chip on the diagonal of the N in ONE which can be used as a diagnostic. He found a second example in late die state which has the die chip but no visible doubling.

Looking at the doubled die table, the 1873 1-O-III showed the largest increase by 31 to 92 pieces. Most of the increase is due to Bob Lutzel's collection mentioned above. The 1873 2-O-III and the 1887 1-O-V each increased by 8 examples. In the area of new high grade examples, Rick Snow says that he saw an 1866 1-O-V at the Long Beach show in February which grades PCGS-63 RB. The coin is 20% red and Rick thinks that it can

grade higher. In addition, Brian Wagner cherrypicked an 1873 2-O-III in NGC MS-64 RB, Bill Affanato cherrypicked an 1880 1-O-IV which grades MS-63 RB, and Ted Reisig has an 1868 1-O-III which grades MS-63.

DOUBLED DIE TABLE

						*** Mint State ***				
		G-VG	F	VF	XF	AU	60-62	63	64	65 Total
1864 DDO BZ		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
1865 1-R-IV	S-2	5	0	3	1	2	2	2	1	16
1866 1-O-V	S-1	1	2	5	6	3	2	1	1	21
1868 1-O-III	S-1	0	0	2	3	2	1	4	2	14
1870 1-O-IV(3)	S-1	0	0	2	6	4	4	2	6	24
1870 2-O-IV	S-3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
1870 3-O-IV		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
1873 1-O-III	S-1	25	15	16	14	12	6	1	3	92
1873 2-O-III	S-2	0	1	4	9	8	7	5	3	38
1874 DDO, EDS	S-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
1880 1-O-IV	S-1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	11
1887 1-O-V	S-1	16	9	4	4	1	0	1	1	36
1889 1-R-III	S-1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	12
1890 1-O-II(3)	S-1	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	7
1891 1-O-IV	S-1	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	14

In the repunched date table, the 1894/1894 increased by 20 to 97, the 1867/67 increased by 14 to 65, and the 1891/1891 and 1897 with the one in the neck each increased by 7 to 34 and 49 respectively. Probably the nicest addition of all the repunched date varieties was reported by Ron Neuman. Ron has an 1859/1859 S-1 which grades ANACS MS-64 and is easily the finest known. Bill Fivaz's 1897 with the one in the neck (the discovery piece) was graded by ANACS as an MS-63 RB. Rick Snow later sold this coin, which is the finest known, to Al Mays for \$850. Gary Thomas wrote that he purchased an 1858/7 E.D.S. in VF-30 and Jerry Wysong located an 1897 with the one in the neck which grades F-12. Mark McWhorter cherrypicked two 1867/67s in G-4 and an 1891/1891 in F-12.

REPUNCHED DATE TABLE

		* * * Mint State * * *									
		G-VG	F	VF	XF	AU	60-62	63	64	65	Total
1858/7 E.D.S.	S-1	0	0	10	7	8	3	2	5	0	35
1859/1859	S-1	4	0	0	3	5	1	0	1	0	14
1865/4 Fancy	S-1	3	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	9
1865/4 Plain	S-1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	7
1865/15 Plain	S-2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	7
1866/1	S-3	1	1	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	10
1867/67	S-1	21	5	10	4	2	5	5	9	4	64
1869/18	S-1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1872/182	S-1	1	1	3	2	0	1	1	3	1	13
1888/7 die #1	S-1	4	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	11
1891/1891	S-3	7	2	5	3	5	2	5	5	0	34
1894/1894	S-1	55	5	7	8	3	3	6	7	3	97
1897 1 in neck	S-1	19	12	6	10	0	0	2	0	0	49

Contributors to this article are Bob Stimax, Bill Affanato, Bob Lutzell, Larry Steve, Ted Reisig, Brian Wagner, Rick Snow, Chris Pilliod, Al Mays, Tom Scott, Gary Thomas, Ron Neuman, Jerry Wysong, Bill Fivaz, Mike Ellis, and Mark McWhorter. Please contact me at P.O. Box 1483, Winter Park, Florida 32790 or call 407-644-6923 if you have any information concerning the varieties covered in this column.

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THE F.IND.ERS™ REPORT

by Larry R. Steve

I would first like to remind everyone that this article is your article. It is intended to present new findings, updates and re-examination of existing varieties made by any club member. If you find a new variety, please drop me a line.

Chris Pilliod, our club authenticator can provide excellent photos to accompany your new listing. Your name will appear as the "by-line" to credit you with your discovery.

There are several such pieces that I would very much like to present. At the FUN show, earlier this year, it was reported that an 1864 Bronze Doubled Die Obverse had surfaced. Inasmuch as I do not own a specimen of this variety, I can not present it here in the Ledger. Another such piece reported is an 1883 Doubled Die Reverse. I think many of our members would like to see what these pieces look like. So, if you have a new listing, please write and let us all know.

My address is: P.O. Box 291, Jarrettsville, Maryland 21084 or call (410) 557-8508. Chris' address is: P.O. Box 12722, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46864.

This aspect of numismatic research can be challenging and exciting. In fact, I hear more and more are finding this to be a rewarding pursuit. The field is still wide open at this point, and it's quite possible that you may find the next major variety (as the 1864 BZ DDO above is already acclaimed to be) - wouldn't that be great!

In this issue I would like to present a couple of rather interesting varieties. One of which is a re-examination of a known variety, but with a focus on a different and perhaps overlooked aspect - presented as an update report. The feature report is a new listing of a variety that I happen to have come across in my collection. Both of these are 1858 Flying Eagle cents.

UPDATE REPORT: 1858/7 Analysis of the "Die Chip"

The 1858/7 Flying Eagle Cent is one of the most coveted varieties for the series of Flying Eagle and Indian cents. Although this variety is listed as being scarce, it is actually much tougher to find in higher grades. Early die state (E.D.S.) pieces are considered as rare; and Mint State pieces, that are also an E.D.S. specimen, are very rare.

A later die state piece may not even show the serif of the 7 (or very faintly). To determine whether such a coin is the overdate variety, collectors usually rely on the dual diagnostics of a broken wing tip and what has been called the "triangular die chip" in the field above the date. This reliance on both of these diagnostic points is essential, as evidenced by Rick's presentation of an 1857 with a broken wing tip (see page 14 for his article entitled "1857 Hub of 1858/7").

Now, for some inexplicable reason, I have never been content with the given characterization of the mark in the field as being that of a "die chip". It was not until I stopped by Jack Beymer's table awhile back, that I really got to thinking about the matter. He said that no one has ever explained the cause of the die chip. This now became a challenge and a mystery to solve.

I had set out to obtain a Mint State specimen that was also an early die state. After examining 5 Mint State pieces (only two of which were early die states), I settled in on the piece presented here. Although there is some "chatter" up under the legend around AMERICA, the piece met my primary requirements of being an early die state, lustrous without any detracting toning, and devoid of any field marks surrounding the date - for this was to be my primary focus; and in particular the "die chip". What is also unique about this specimen is that the "die chip" is also a very early die state which shows a very sharp corner.

Chris Pilliod has examined this piece, and wrote back that it did not fit his "metallurgical frame of mind for a die chip or a small die break". He goes on to explain that which he considers for die chips (only part of which is presented here):

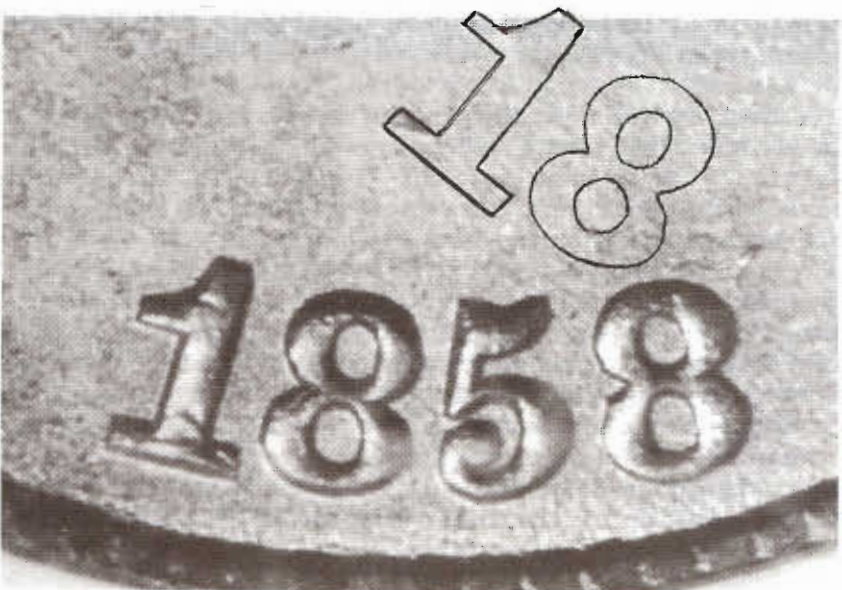
"Die chips try to form at high stress areas of the die. These are usually at a sharp corner or radius, such as a feather tip, a nose, throat, talon, etc. Low stress areas are the fields where much simpler geometry and therefore stress patterns exist. This die chip is certainly in an area where I would not expect to see a die chip."

My first thought was that the chip was caused by the lower right corner of the base of an inverted '1'. It was like fitting the pieces of the puzzle together; trying to find a match. The pieces were there, but the theory just didn't seem to fit. Actually it was more like a force fit. You know, like when you're doing a jigsaw puzzle and you pick up a piece and match it with another. It seems to fit at first, but somehow you know that it's not right until you find the actual piece that belongs. Well that's the feeling I had with my initial theory - it sounds good, seems to fit, but the nagging question remained as to why would the 1 be inverted? And what about a four-digit gang punch, wouldn't it possibly show more of the date running toward the eagle's head in an upside down position? I looked and looked to no avail.

Then it hit me! Why in the world did I think that the 1 was inverted? Why not in a normal upright position? Now, what part of the 1 could it be - of course, the upper left corner of the base of the 1. Now that theory fit just as well.

Let's see about that other part of the theory - hmmm, if the 1 is upright and tilted sharply to the right, then the date would run downhill. I don't seem to see any other part of the date. Wait a minute! What are those two tiny marks in the field above the space between the 8 and 5. Let's try an overlay with an 1857 date. It looks like it could be a trace of repunching from the inside of the lower loop of an 8! I wonder if there are any other faint traces.

Well at this point, I will leave you to examine the photos, first without the overlay and next with the overlay traced on. You decide. At the very least, I believe most will agree that the "die chip" is from a misplaced 1 - and so the mystery has been solved.



(Photo by Tom Mulvaney)

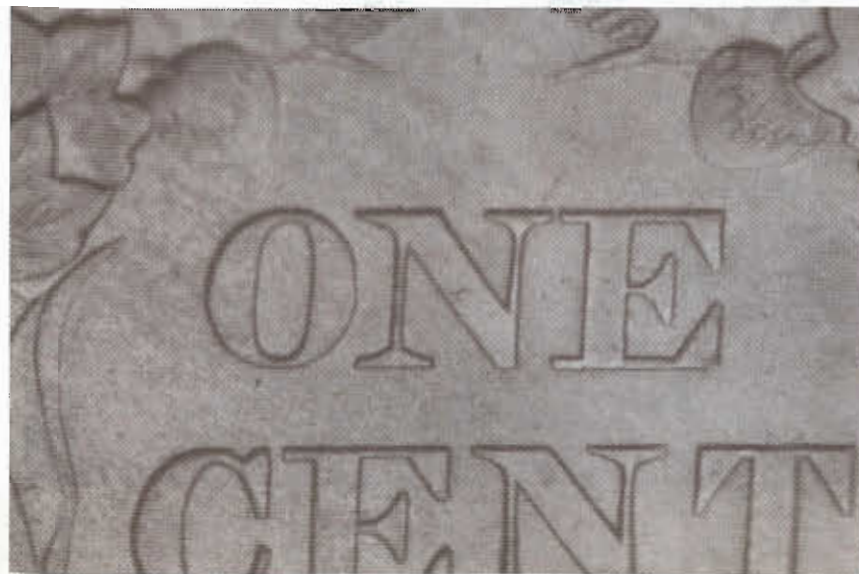
FEATURE REPORT: 1858 Small Letters Doubled Die Reverse

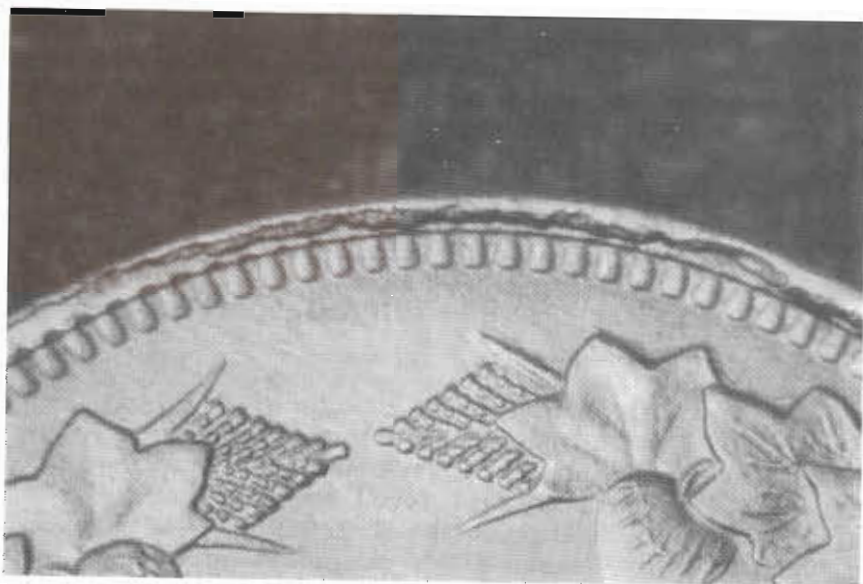
The next challenge came from Rick's book itself, in which he wrote, with regard to the 1858 Sm. Let.: "Surprisingly very few interesting varieties."

Actually, I came across this variety quite by accident through a casual examination, rather than by deliberately looking at many 1858's to see what I could find. I was quite surprised at what I found. And to think that I almost traded or sold this piece to another collector!

The coin is extremely well struck - full on both sides - which makes for an excellent study piece. The veins appear on all the leaves of the wreath on the reverse. It's here where I found the doubling. There is also slight doubling on the E of ONE. Could this be an "Open E" over "Closed E"? A diagnostic die chip also appears on the N of ONE. There are numerous rim cuds on this piece as well.

Following are a few nice photos for this piece:





(Photos by J. T. Stanton)

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It is a democratic organization and, with the exception of the Publisher/Editor (whose position is based upon qualifications), the Officers are elected by a simple majority of the members of the Society.

The Society's official publication, *Longacre's Ledger*, is produced quarterly (Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall) and is distributed to all members in good standing.

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State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____